

A Study of the Translation of Animal Farm Through the Lens of Koller's Equivalence Theory

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Abstract

Translation is crucial in bridging the gap between two distinct languages and cultures. Translators are tasked with diligently seeking the most suitable equivalence to uphold the intended meaning in the target language. Discovering equivalence in translations can pose a challenging endeavor, particularly due to the perpetual evolution of terminologies in specific languages and the incessant emergence of novel ideas and modifications. This research was to examine the techniques employed in two Persian translations of Animal Farm. The primary aim was to ascertain and analyze the different categories and occurrence rates of equivalences utilized by the translators. This investigation was conducted in accordance with Koller's equivalence theory and data was analyzed using a qualitative, descriptive, and analytical approach. Consequently, a total of 48 examples were randomly selected from the source text and their equivalences in translations completed by Pardis Fathi and Amir Amirshahi. Based on the findings obtained by the researchers in the analysis of extracted examples, all types of equivalence of Koller's theory were obtained, which include denotative, connotative, text normative, pragmatic, and formal equivalences. Additionally, it was determined that the most commonly employed equivalence was denotative, while the least commonly employed equivalence was formal.

Keywords: “Koller's equivalence theory, denotative equivalence, connotative equivalence, text normative equivalence, pragmatic equivalence, formal equivalences, Animal Farm”.

Introduction

The role of translation is to connect two languages and cultures, with the main goal being to accurately convey the original message. Translators must strive to find the best equivalence in order to preserve the meaning in the target language. Equivalence is a key concept in translation studies, although its nature, definition, and application can be subject to debate. Different types of equivalence exist, and translators must select the appropriate one based on the text's type and purpose (Karimi, 2020).

According to Reiss (1983):

The concept of equivalence involves the relationship between two texts: the original source and the translated version. It is crucial to differentiate between these two terms as translations can have distinct purposes and may differ in purpose from the original text. This distinction impacts the equivalence of the two products, which becomes apparent when examining various types of translation, both in theory and in practical application (p. 301).

Finding equivalence in translations can be a complex task, especially due to the continuous evolution of terminologies in certain languages and the constant emergence of new innovations and changes. As a result, translators face an ongoing challenge to stay updated and discover appropriate, efficient, and successful equivalents while working on their translations. So, based on this study which is a study of translation of the Animal Farm by George Orwell based on Koller's equivalence theories, the translator must know which kind of equivalence should be used based on Koller's model, to create suitable text for the target language according to the reader's culture and there will be no loss of the meaning.

The acceptance and usefulness of the concept of equivalence in translation theory, particularly in translation education, is a crucial matter. It is important to classify various types of equivalence according to the text type and translation purpose.

The objective of this study is to identify and analyze the various types and frequency of equivalents employed by the translator in the Persian translation of Animal Farm. Specifically, the translations by Pardis Fathi and Amir Amirshahi will be compared to assess their approach in rendering the English text into Persian. Therefore, this study aims to compare different forms of equivalence in the book Animal Farm based on Koller's theory.

Undoubtedly, researchers encounter numerous challenges and constraints during the research process, and the researchers involved in this study are not exempt from these difficulties. In this particular research project, the researchers faced limitations in terms of time and access to resources. As this study relies on the book Animal Farm as a key source of data, which has been translated by many translators, the researchers were compelled to restrict themselves to only two translations by Pardis Fathi and Amir Amirshahi. Due to time constraints and the extensive length of the book, only a few random words were selected for analysis. Additionally, Koller's equivalence theory was selected as another source for this research, chosen from a range of available translation equivalence theories.

Questions of the study

In this study the researchers consider answering the following questions:

- 1) what Koller's strategies are employed in the translation of Animal Farm?
- 2) What are the most frequent Koller's strategies used in translation of Animal Farm?

Literature Review

Literary Translation

Literary translation encompasses the translation of various forms of literature, including prose, drama, and poetry. Literature itself is often regarded as a vast reservoir of knowledge, existing in both oral and written forms. It serves as an imaginative representation of life, reflecting the values, customs, and overall civilization and culture of a society. Literature covers a wide range of human activities, encompassing aspects such as culture, tradition, entertainment, and information dissemination. The language of literature is highly connotative and subjective, as each literary author possesses their own unique lexical and stylistic idiosyncrasies. Authors employ various literary techniques, such as figures of speech, to convey their intended meaning. Literary translation presents a multitude of distinctive challenges, including those of a cultural, linguistic, psychological, and deceptive cognate nature, as well as issues pertaining to style. These challenges make literary translation a complex endeavor, requiring a deep understanding of both the source and target languages, as well as a keen awareness of the cultural and contextual nuances embedded within the original text (Ashkezari, 2015).

Within the field of literary translation, numerous scholars have shared their opinions on this subject matter. This research highlights the viewpoints of two prominent theoreticians in the realm of literary translation:

Anani (1997) stated that literary translation encompasses more than just the literal meaning of words; it also encompasses their significance and impact (cited in Khrais, 2016).

Landers (2001) expressed:

Of all the forms that translation takes – such as commercial, financial, technical, scientific, advertising, etc. – only *literary* translation lets one consistently share in the creative process. Here alone does the translator

experience the aesthetic joys of working with great literature, of recreating in a new language a work that would otherwise remain beyond **reach**, effectively **'in code'**, in the metaphor of the celebrated Dutch novelist Cees Nooteboom (pp. 4-5).

Equivalence Theories

Furthermore, apart from Koller (1979), various theorists have formulated theories on equivalence a few of which are included as follows:

Pym (2010) contributed to the understanding of equivalence by emphasizing that perfect equivalence between languages does not exist, and instead, equivalence is always assumed. According to Pym (2010), equivalence is a relationship of "equal value" between a source text ST segment and a target text TT segment, which can be established at various linguistic levels, ranging from form to function. He further distinguished between natural equivalence and directional equivalence. Natural equivalence exists prior to the act of translation and is not influenced by the directionality of translation. On the other hand, theories of directional equivalence grant translators the freedom to choose from different translation strategies that are not dictated by the ST. While there are multiple ways to translate, strategies for directional equivalence can be categorized into two opposing poles: one adhering to the norms of the source language SL and the other to the norms of the target language TL. It is important to note that directional equivalence assumes some form of asymmetry, as creating an equivalent in one direction does not necessarily result in the same equivalent when translating in the opposite direction (cited in Panou, 2013, p.5).

In her influential book *In Other Words* (1992), Mona Baker explored the complex concept of equivalence by taking a more neutral stance. She argued that equivalence is a relative notion, influenced by various linguistic and cultural factors. Baker organized the chapters of her book around different types of equivalence, including word, phrase, grammar, text, and pragmatics. This allows her to delve into the intricacies of grammatical, textual, and pragmatic equivalence. Baker (1992) emphasized the significance of individual words in the translation process, as translators initially focus on finding their equivalents in the target language. She acknowledged the complexity of words, which can have different meanings in different languages. Therefore, factors such as number, gender, and tense must be considered when translating a word. Grammatical equivalence poses challenges due to the diversity of grammatical categories across languages, making it difficult to find equivalent terms in the target language. Baker highlighted that differences in grammatical structures can significantly impact the conveyance of information or messages. Consequently, translators may need to add or delete information in the target text to compensate for the lack of specific grammatical categories. Textual equivalence, on the other hand, refers to achieving equivalence in terms of cohesion and information between the ST and TT (cited in Panou, 2013, p.4).

Works done in Iran

The subsequent part of this paper provides an overview of several research conducted to assess translation based on Koller's theory:

In a research paper accomplished by Ashkezari (2015) This research analyzed Forough Farrokhzad's *The Another Birth* and its two translation versions by Manavaz Alexandrian (native translator) and A.Z. Foreman (target translator) in terms of Koller's equivalence types to determine the most frequently used types of equivalences in translation. The results showed that the most common type of equivalence in the version translated by the native translator was "denotative equivalence", while in the version translated by the non-native translator, "connotative equivalence" was used more frequently. The usage of "text-normative equivalence" was also less than the other two types. Given that the source text is a formal and literary work, the translators should have paid more attention to translating it into a literary text.

Another study done by Karimi (2020) titled as *A Study of the Persian Translation of Ernest Hemingway's A Farewell To Arms by Najaf Daryabandari Based on Koller's Model* The objective was to examine the Persian translation of Ernest Hemingway's *A Farewell to Arms* and assess the proportion of various types of equivalence based on Koller's equivalence theory. The procedures involved in this study were as follows: the researcher selected a specific portion of the English book along with its Persian translation to gather data. Within this selected portion, the researcher randomly chose examples that encompassed phrases, sentences, and words, which were subjected to rigorous analysis. The translator's employment of equivalence strategies in the translation was identified based on Koller's theory. The findings were organized into numerical tables, allowing for the calculation of the frequency percentage of each equivalence strategy to address the research questions. The results indicate that the translator utilized different types of equivalences within the same book to ensure clarity of the level, norm, and degree of formality in the text for the target reader. The researcher discovered that the translator employed various types of equivalences in a highly skilled manner, ultimately producing a text that is reader-oriented.

Works done Abroad

In a study done by Budiningtyas et al. (2020) titled as *The Equivalence of Verbal Humor in English – Indonesian Translation of Harry Potter Novel Entitled The Goblet of Fire*. The purpose of this research is to explore the presence of humor in the novel Goblet of Fire, while also examining the translation of verbal humor effects using the Koller model as outlined in Munday (2001). The researcher aimed to achieve translation equivalence by applying five types of equivalence proposed by Werner Koller. The results indicate that pragmatic equivalence was the most prevalent (51.25%), followed by formal equivalence (37.5%), denotative equivalence (7.5%), connotation equivalence (2.5%), and text normative equivalence (1.25%).

In another study accomplished by TAN (2022) as *A Study of Essay Translation Under the Guidance of Werner Koller's Equivalence Theory: Take Texts in the First Volume of Selected Modern Chinese Essays by Zhang Peiji* present an analysis of translated texts from Zhang Peiji's first set of Selected Modern Chinese Essays. The main conclusion drawn from this analysis is that Koller's equivalence theory plays a constructive role in guiding the analysis of translated essays and providing valuable insights for essay translation. The study reveals that among Koller's five aspects of equivalence, denotative and connotative equivalence play a crucial role in faithfully representing the content of the original text. Additionally, text-normative equivalence contributes to the successful reproduction of the original style, while pragmatic equivalence enhances the overall communicative effectiveness. Furthermore, formal equivalence aids in conveying the original beauty and aesthetics of the text. It is worth noting that the first four aspects of equivalence are more commonly employed and relatively easier to achieve, whereas formal equivalence poses greater challenges in certain cases. In order to enhance translation quality more efficiently, translators should be flexible in adopting different strategies.

Methodology

The present study employed a qualitative, descriptive, and analytical approach to investigate the data. The Koller's equivalence theory (1979) was selected by the researchers as the primary theoretical framework for this study.

Koller Theory (1979)

Koller (1979) pointed out (as cited in Munday, Pinto, & Blakesley, 2022, pp. 62-63) that, it is knowledge and ability in equivalences that are indicative of competence in translation. However, the question still remains as to what exactly has to be equivalent.

In an attempt to answer this question, Koller (1979) differentiates five types of equivalence relations, constrained, in what is known as double linkage, by the ST on the one hand and by the communicative conditions of the receiver on the other. These equivalence types are as follows:

- (1) **Denotative equivalence**, related to equivalence of the extralinguistic content of a text; other literature, says Koller, calls this 'content invariance';
- (2) **Connotative equivalence**, related to lexical choices, especially between near-synonyms; Koller considers this type of equivalence to be referred to by others as 'stylistic equivalence';
- (3) **Text-normative equivalence**, related to text types, with different kinds of texts behaving in different ways;
- (4) **Pragmatic equivalence**, or 'communicative equivalence', is oriented towards the receiver of the text or message; this is Nida's dynamic equivalence;
- (5) **Formal equivalence**, which is related to the form and aesthetics of the text, includes wordplays and the individual stylistic features of the ST; it is referred to by others as 'expressive equivalence', and should not be confused with Nida's term 'formal equivalence' (p. 75).

Data Collection

Animal Farm

Animal Farm is a fable of beasts in the form of a satirical allegorical novel by George Orwell, first published in England on 17 August 1945. This story tells the story of a group of livestock who rebel against their human farmer. According to Orwell, Animal Farm reflects the events leading up to the 1917 Russian Revolution and the subsequent Stalinist era of the Soviet Union. A democratic socialist. The manuscript was initially rejected by several British and American publishers. The book was a huge commercial success, partly because of the changes in international relations as wartime alliances gave way to the Cold War. Time magazine selected the book as one of the 100 Best English Novels (1923-2005). It was also ranked 31st on the Modern Library's, Best of 20th Century Novels list and 46th on the BBC's The Big Read poll. The book won the Retrospective Hugo Award in 1996 and is included in the Western World's Greatest Selection of Books.

The decision to utilize animal farm as the corpus for this study was primarily driven by its alignment with the theoretical framework guiding this research investigation. In this research, the selected corpus was Animal Farm, which includes two translations conducted by Amir Amirshahi and Pardis Fathi. In order to gather the necessary

data, a total of 48 random examples that include phrases and words have been extracted from original book by the researchers.

Data Analysis

Initially, the researchers' objective was to identify equivalences of 48 randomly selected examples from the original book in two translations. Secondly researcher classified type of equivalences based on Koller theory. Furthermore, a table was created to address the second question of the research, illustrating the hierarchy of equivalence types according to Koller theory, ranging from the highest to the lowest frequency.

Results

Denotative equivalence

According to Koller (1979), denotative equivalence refers to the equivalence of the extralinguistic content of a text. In other literature, this concept is referred to as 'content invariance' (as cited in Munday et al., 2022).

Table 1. Denotative equivalence

NO.	Source Text	Target Text
1.	died	مرد
2.	never heard	نشنیده بودند
3.	so far as they know	تا آنجا که یادشان بود
4.	pleasant evening	شب با صفا
5.	stopped in their tracks	هراسان سرجای خود مکث کردند
6.	my sight is failing	دید چشمم کم شده
7.	nothing could be done	کار به تاخیر افتاد
8.	two cart_horses	دو اسب ارابه
9.	disheartened	افسرده و نومید
10.	strolled blithely	حالتی سرخوش قدم میزد

Analysis: The implicit meaning of the text is maintained while preserving the style of the text through a form of equivalence. This form of equivalence pertains to the referential identity between the source and target languages, ensuring that both the source text and target text refer to the same entity in the real world (Karimi, 2020).

For example, the phrase “so far as they know” has been translated as "تا آنجا که یادشان بود" which both refer to the same thing in the real word and are regarded as “denotative equivalence”.

“two cart_horses” and "دو اسب ارابه" have been translated as the exact entity in the real world so it is **denotative equivalence**.

Connotative equivalence

Koller (1979) argues that connotative equivalence, which pertains to the selection of words, particularly among near-synonyms, is also labeled as 'stylistic equivalence' (Munday et al., 2022).

Table 2. Connotative equivalence

NO.	Source Text	Target Text
1.	raven	زاغ
2.	had finished	فارغ شده بودند
3.	rejoice	کامیابی
4.	nothing could be done	کار پیش نمی رفت
5.	vivacious	پرهیجان تر
6.	tormentors	دشمنان ظالم
7.	astonishing	سرسام آور
8.	moonshine	خواب

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9.	Grudged	فرو گذاری
10.	long live	پاینده باد

Analysis: The examination of "connotative equivalence" primarily centered around the translators' utilization of distinct "lexical choices" and achieving stylistic equivalence. Furthermore, the translators were scrutinized in relation to various supplementary aspects such as formality (including poetic and slang expressions), social usage, geographical origin, stylistic effect (including archaic and plain language), frequency range (encompassing general and technical terminology), as well as evaluation and emotional elements (Koller, 1979).

For example, in phrase "nothing could be done" which has translated as "کار پیش نمی‌رفت" near synonyms and lexical and stylistic choices are applied.

"had finished" has translated as "فارغ شده بودند" in which is **connotative equivalence** due to translator lexical choice.

Text Normative equivalence

Text-normative equivalence refers to the relationship between text types and the various behaviors exhibited by different kinds of texts (Munday et al., 2022).

Table 3. Text Normative equivalence

NO.	Source Text	Target Text
1.	Passed	سپری شد
2.	died	دار فانی را وداع گفت
3.	forgotten	از یادها محو شده بود
4.	pleasant evening	غروب دل انگیز
5.	excellent speeches	خطابه های غرا
6.	never failing cry	فریاد های خاموش نشدنی
7.	disheartened	دل سرد
8.	grudged	مضایقه
9.	aware	واقف بودند
10.	cruel retribution	کیفر بی رحمانه

Analysis: For the "text-normative equivalence", the target enquiry was on whether "the equivalent elements in the SL and the TL are used in the same or similar contexts in their respective languages" (Koller, p.101).

According to "excellent speeches" which has translated "خطابه های غرا" that has been chosen based on literary context in the receptor language.

"died" which its equivalence is "دار فانی را وداع گفت" the translator has employed **text normative equivalence** in order to demonstrate the literary context of the original text.

Pragmatic equivalence

pragmatic equivalence or 'communicative equivalence' focuses on the recipient of the text or message (Munday et al., 2022).

Table 4. pragmatic equivalence

NO.	Source Text	Target Text
1.	never heard	به گوششان نخورده بود
2.	writing	صدور
3.	knew	حفظ بودند
4.	a little awkwardly	هنوز در این کار ناشی است
5.	my sight is failing	چشمانم کم سو شده
6.	two cart -horses	یابو

7.	hard	بی مروت
8.	windfall	پادرختی
9.	exploits	رشادت
10.	moonshine	خیالبافی

Analysis: when the text is translated for a specific audience without regard to other types of equivalence: at the level of understanding and needed of readers. The concept of "pragmatic equivalence" examines whether the words or sentences are oriented towards TT readers in order to establish "dynamic equivalence" (Koller, 1979)

The term "hard" has the equivalence of "بی مروت" which is oriented toward the TT reader.

In the case of "windfall" which has translated as "پادرختی" the translator has employed **pragmatics equivalence** to enhance comprehension among the target audience, as this equivalence is more prevalent in Farsi.

Formal Equivalence

Formal equivalence pertains to the structure and visual appeal of the text, encompassing wordplays and the distinctive stylistic elements of the source text (ST). Some refer to it as 'expressive equivalence', but it should not be mistaken for Nida's concept of 'formal equivalence' (Munday et al., 2022).

Table 5. Formal equivalence

NO.	Source Text	Target Text
1.	Understood	دستگیرشان شده باشد
2.	so far as they know	کماکان
3.	stopped in their tracks	از ترس سرجای خود میخکوب شدند
4.	for a long time	مدت مدیدی
5.	shrewd	اب زیرکانه

Analysis: The TT was examined to determine whether it incorporated any word plays and if it encompassed comparable stylistic elements, syntax, metaphor, puns, and rhymes as found in the ST, thus focusing on the concept of "formal equivalence" (Koller, 1979)

In these examples translator focuses on the form and style. Also, wordplay, syntax, and lexis have been transferred. Like "so far as they know" which has translated as "کماکان" in Persian have aesthetic feature.

Also "for a long time" which has translated as "مدت مدیدی" has alliteration which is a kind of aesthetic feature. Thus, it includes in **formal equivalence** category.

Discussion

In this study, a total of 48 instances were chosen from the English text, and their corresponding counterparts were extracted from two Persian translations, resulting in a total of 96 equivalences. Among these 96 equivalences, 48 were categorized as denotative equivalence, 22 as connotative equivalence, 10 as text normative equivalence, 10 as pragmatic equivalence, and 5 as formal equivalence. Upon analysis and evaluation of the collected data, the researchers arrived at these findings, which were then quantified in terms of percentages: Denotative equivalence (50%), connotative equivalence (22.91%), text normative equivalence (10.41%), pragmatic equivalence (10.41%), formal equivalence (5.20%). again, these data are illustrated in table 6.

Table 6. Frequency Percentage of Equivalences

Equivalence type	Frequency of the samples	percentage
Denotative	48	50%
Connotative	22	22.91%
Text Normative	10	10.41%
Pragmatic	10	10.41%
Formal	5	5.20%

Conclusion

This research has set out to investigate various equivalences employed in translations of *Animal Farm* based on Koller theory (1979). In the current investigation, a number of instances were chosen randomly from *Animal Farm* the corpus of the study, and their equivalences were extracted from the two Persian translations of the text. Once the data extraction phase was completed, the collected data was subjected to analysis by the researchers, employing Koller's equivalence theory as the analytical framework. The following conclusions can be drawn from the present study. In respond to research questions denotative equivalence was found to be the most prevalent representing half of the data collected and also all type of Koller equivalences were employed in the examples. Furthermore, in terms of frequency, the equivalences that appeared most often were connotative, text normative, pragmatic, and formal equivalences, respectively.

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Appendix

Table. Denotative equivalence

NO.	Source Text	Target Text
1.	passed	گذشت
2.	rebellion	شورش
3.	forgotten	فراموش شده بود
4.	retiring age	سن بازنشستگی
5.	raven	کلاغ
6.	mature	رسیده/ بالغ
7.	morose	عبوس
8.	understood	میفهمیدند
9.	produce	حاصل شدن/ تولید
10.	pool	استخر
11.	writing	نگارش
12.	knew	میدانستند
13.	a little awkwardly	هنوز به کارش مسلط نیست
14.	rejoice	شاد
15.	triumph	پیروزی
16.	for a long time	مدت طولانی

17.	excellent speeches	سخنرانی های جالب
18.	stall	آخور
19.	Decent life	زندگی مرفه
20.	vivacious	با نشاط تر
21.	twinkling	براق
22.	shrill	ذیل
23.	hard	سختگیر و خشن
24.	tormentors	انسان های شکنجه گر
25.	expelled	تبعید
26.	mowing	علوفه چینی چمن زنی
27.	windfall	باد زده
28.	shrewd	باهوش
29.	astonishing	شگفت آور
30.	exploits	هنرنمایی
31.	aware	می دانستند
32.	imagination	تصور
33.	broker	واسط و میانجی رابط
34.	long live	زنده باد
35.	cruel retribution	مجازات وحشیانه

Table. Connotative equivalence

NO.	Source Text	Target Text
1.	retiring age	سن تقاعد
2.	morose	تنگ خلق
3.	pool	برکه
4.	had finished	فارغ شده بودند / دست کشیده بودند
5.	triumph	خشنودی
6.	stall	طویله
7.	Decent life	زندگی مناسب و ایده آل
8.	twinkling	تیز
9.	shrill	گوشخراش
10.	expelled	اخراج
11.	imagination	توهم
12.	long live	پاینده باد